

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."—*Courper.*

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"The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works."—PSALMS cxlv. 9.

"Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?"—LUKE xii. 6.

THERE is implanted by nature in the heart of man, a noble and excellent affection of mercy, extending even to the brute animals, which, by the divine appointment, are subjected to his dominion. This, moreover, we may be assured of, that the more noble the mind the more enlarged is this affection. Narrow and degenerate minds think that such things do not pertain to them, but the nobler part of mankind is affected by sympathy.—*Lord Bacon.*

THE day may come when the rest of the animal creation may acquire those rights which never could have been withheld from them but by the hand of tyranny. It may come one day to be recognized that the number of legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the *os sacrum*, are reasons insufficient for abandoning a sensitive being to the caprice of a tormentor. What else is it that should trace the insuperable line? Is it the faculty of reason, or perhaps the faculty of discourse? But a full-grown horse or dog is beyond comparison a more rational as well as a more conversable animal than an infant of a day, a week, or even a month old. But suppose the case were otherwise, what could it avail? The question is not 'Can they reason?' nor 'Can they speak?' but 'Can they suffer?'—*Bentham.*

GOD loves from whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise from individual to the whole;
Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
The centre moved, a circle straight, succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads.
Friend, parent, neighbor, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next the human race;
Wide and more wide the o'erflowings of the mind,
TAKE EVERY CREATURE IN, OF EVERY KIND;
Earth smiles around, with boundless beauty bless'd,
And heaven beholds its image in his breast.

—*Pope.*

"Sweet Mercy is nobility's true badge."

—*Shakespeare.*

Doings of Kindred Societies.

OSSINING BRANCH.

The fifth annual meeting of the Ossining Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held May 29, 1877, at Sing Sing, N. Y., and a report of the year's doings we are glad to acknowledge. Miss Dusenberry, the Secretary, says:—

"It would be very pleasant could we, in the beginning of the sixth year of our work, send out a rose-colored report, telling how flourishing was our society, how much interest the public was taking in our work, and how much good to God's defenceless creatures we were doing; but though not, perhaps, agreeable to our fellow-citizens to hear, with truth it must be said, that the public does not take interest in the work which could be so well carried on with its aid. That our society, though sustained, is really kept alive by the efforts of a few, and though we trust some good has been done, some cruelties prevented, yet all done falls far short of the need.

"It has been found very difficult to get convictions against guilty parties, owing to the inefficiency of our former agents and the want of public attention given to cases when before a magistrate. The executive committee, therefore, resolved to reward the few who were known to be merciful to their horses, and at Christmas time four prizes of five dollars each were given to Robert Green and Henry Baker, teamsters; to James and William Hyland, hackmen. This, it was hoped, would excite others to follow their example.

"Many efforts have been made to introduce the subject of kindness to animals in our public schools, also in Sunday schools, but we are sorry to say without success.

"Mrs. White, President of the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society, mentions that during her stay abroad, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bordeaux, Monseigneur Donnet, at a meeting of an agricultural society, made a speech in favor of the protection of insectivorous birds. Near the close of his address, he said: 'That in a number of the diocese it was the custom of the pastors of the churches, when preparing the children for their first communion, to make them promise never to maltreat an animal or bird.' Mrs. White goes on to say how serious an omission it is on the part of our teachers and our pastors that such an element is not introduced in our Sunday schools here, for

she adds: 'How can any child be taught his whole duty to God, if he be not told to value and protect the animals that He has made? Our Saviour has said that if we do not love our brother whom we have seen, we cannot love God whom we have not seen. The same argument, only in a lesser degree, applies to animals. They are like us, the work of one Almighty Father; he is not only their Creator but their protector, as he is ours. They are dependent upon him as we are—for the breath they draw, for the food they eat, and for all that goes to support and strengthen life. Ought there not to be a strong bond between us? And can any one be said to teach a child his *whole* duty who ignores the right of animals to protection and kind treatment?'

"To the Massachusetts Society we are indebted for many valuable pamphlets and numbers of 'Our Dumb Animals.' One copy of the latter is each month placed on file in the reading-room of our village lyceum, hoping that it may gain the attention of some thoughtful minds, and that some new workers in the cause may appear among us, roused by seeing what is done for it in the enlightened city of Boston. We even hope that some one may come to think with Theophile Gautier, 'That it will be one of the glories of civilization to have ameliorated the condition of the brutes, and to spare them every needless torture.'

The receipts of the society for the year amounted to \$289.44. The President of the society is Mr. Henry J. Baker, and its other officers: *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Z. C. Inslee, Mr. C. O. Joline, Rev. J. B. Gibson, Mr. J. B. Wright, Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, Mr. Aaron L. Young, Mr. E. G. Blaklee, Mr. Isaac B. Noxon; *Secretary*—Miss Dusenberry; *Treasurer*—Mr. S. M. Sherwood; *Executive Committee*—Mrs. Henry J. Baker, Miss Louise Easton, Mrs. C. O. Joline, Mrs. H. C. Symonds, Mrs. William H. Helm, Mrs. Richard Churchill, Mrs. John Boyd, Jr., Miss M. Dusenberry.

A list of the work done in the courts is also given.

The tone of the report, as will be seen by our extracts, is not that of satisfaction with the work done. But what earnest person ever was satisfied in a good cause? There is, of course, danger of belittling, as well as of magnifying. May the men

and women of Sing Sing strengthen their society by sympathy and material aid, in order that its work may be largely increased; but whether new recruits come or not, the old guard now in the society can, and we have no doubt will, continue to go on with its work; not all the same however, but without a thought of halting in its march.

COVENTRY.

We have received the annual report of the Coventry (Eng.) Society, dated the 25th of April, 1877. A few extracts follow:—

"The committee believe they are justified in reporting that an increasing regard for the welfare of animals continues to result from the work and influence of the society.

"It is satisfactory to notice the decrease of cruel sports in the neighborhood; and the committee desire cordially to thank the magistrates, who, from representations made to them, have adopted an effectual method of suppressing rabbit coursing and pigeon-shooting matches. These, being mostly public-house affairs, have been in many cases checked by the refusal on the part of the magistrates to grant occasional licenses to sell beer on the grounds.

"Your committee feel also greatly indebted to the teachers of the elementary schools for the pains they have taken to inculcate sentiments of humanity amongst their pupils; and they are happy to think that the good fruits of such training are visible in the habits of the children in this neighborhood. Certainly there has been less seen of late of the miserable sports of pelting birds or frogs, or otherwise tormenting little defenceless animals."

"Nine dozen class-books on humanity to animals were presented from the society to fourteen elementary schools. Also, as an encouragement to children to interest themselves in the nature and well-being of animals, one hundred and thirty-six illustrated gift-books bearing on the subject were presented to the Coventry schools to be distributed among the pupils at the discretion of the teachers."

Our own society is thanked for "two copies of its excellent journal, 'Our Dumb Animals.'" Each society finds special influences and wrongs to combat. The Coventry Society names this:—

"Meanwhile the teachers generally continue to complain of a counteracting and most baneful influence from the public slaughter of animals in the Butcher Row, to which crowds of children habitually resort—standing near enough to the butchers, we are told, to have their clothes dabbled with blood."

"With regard to vivisection the committee are of opinion that while the humane societies are striving and hoping in time to divest even the necessary killing of animals for food of all its cruelty, it is their duty to protest against the legalization of an extensive system of animal-torture, which is not necessary to human life."

A list of the cases of cruelty investigated during the past year is given, with the disposal made of each, and a list of contributors. The total sum received was £45.

We could wish that the officers of all our societies would give their supporters and friends yearly reports so direct, sensible and satisfactory as this. Its committee, let us add, deserve larger means, and if any words of ours would avail, it should have them.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The second annual report of the Port Elizabeth Association, Cape of Good Hope, for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has just reached us. We rejoice that the good work there has earnest

friends, and that they recognize the wisdom of organization and of making known their work, however brief the record may be.

The annual meeting was held May 4, 1877, two months ago. It was presided over by the Bishop of Grahamstown. We copy the law to prevent cruelty at the Cape of Good Hope:—

"2. Every person who shall wantonly or cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, abuse, wound, or torture, or cause or procure to be wantonly or cruelly beaten, ill-treated, overdriven, abused, wounded, or tortured, any animal, whether belonging to himself or to another, shall be liable to be fined any sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling, and in case of default to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

"3. The word 'animal' in this act shall be taken to mean any horse, mare, gelding, bull, ox, cow, heifer, calf, mule, ass, sheep, lamb, goat, pig, ostrich, dog, cat, or any other domestic animal.

"4. This act may be cited for all purposes as the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1875."

We copy a few paragraphs from the report:—

"Your committee, in submitting their second annual report, are pleased in being able to acknowledge the continued interest taken in the Association by the public.

"Although the pecuniary support accorded to it shows rather a falling-off in respect of subscriptions as compared with the previous year, indications are not wanting of the public feeling being awakened to the kindly treatment of animals, and the duty of assisting in the repression of cruelty.

"The prosecutions during the past year have been five, all of which resulted in convictions. Besides the cases actually prosecuted, about a dozen cases have been investigated by the Secretary, but prosecution was deemed unnecessary; timely caution, and an intimation that their conduct towards their animals does not escape the observation of members of the Association, being sufficient to prevent a repetition of cruelty.

"Your committee in last year's report ventured to hope that the successful establishment of this, the first Association of the kind in South Africa, would soon be followed by the formation of branch and sister Associations in other towns, but they regret that, as yet, they have not succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the neighboring communities. Especially in our inland towns and districts is the advocacy of humane views necessary in regard to animals, particularly beasts of burden. Your committee, would, therefore, again appeal to their friends in other communities to take steps towards the establishment of kindred Associations. A number of such Associations spread over the country, supplying information and evidence as to contraventions of the Act of Parliament coming under their cognizance, would be of the very greatest service in carrying out the law against cruelty to animals."

The financial statement shows an income of £25 from fifty annual subscribers. Its expenses for the year were only £14 4s. 11d., and its balance on hand for the new year £124 11s. 3d., showing a policy of husbanding its means rather than of using them now. Mr. H. W. Pearson is chairman of the committee; W. F. McDonald, secretary; and C. R. O'Flaherty, treasurer.

It is new to find the ostrich classed among domestic animals and protected by name from being ill-treated.

THE spring-time of our years
Is soon dishonoured and defiled in most
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand
To check them; and, alas! none sooner shoots,
If unrestrained, into luxurious growth,
Than cruelty, most devilish of them all.

—Cowper.

Books.

RAB.—Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, are publishing small books which they call the "Vest Pocket Series," and which they sell at retail for fifty cents each. One of the volumes contains "Rab and his Friends" and "Marjorie Fleming." Both sketches are well known to many readers; but to any one who has not read them and desires a book full of humor and solemn interest, we would say this book will meet that want. Neither account was drawn from fancy. Noble, the poor cartman; his sweet, brave wife; the gifted Marjorie; the glimpse of Walter Scott,—all are drawn by a master, with a heart full of a sympathy beyond even his skill to fitly express.

In the cartman's family was a great, rough dog named Rab, which gave the first title of the book. When the dear wife, his mistress, had been taken to the hospital for a surgical operation, her husband asked if Rab might stay there with him. We quote the reply and the description of Rab:—

"You may; and Rab, if he will behave himself, 'Ise warrant he's do that, doctor'; and in slank the faithful beast. I wish you could have seen him. There are no such dogs now. He belonged to a lost tribe. As I have said, he was brindled and gray, like Rubislaw granite; his hair short, hard and close, like a lion's; his body thick-set, like a bull,—a sort of compressed Hercules of a dog. He must have been ninety pounds' weight, at the least; he had a large blunt head; his muzzle black as night, his mouth blacker than any night, a tooth or two—being all he had—gleaming out of his jaws of darkness. His head was scarred with the records of old wounds, a sort of series of fields of battle all over it; one eye out; one ear cropped as close as was Archbishop Leighton's father's; the remaining eye had the power of two; and above it, and in constant communication with it, was a tattered rag of an ear, which was forever unfurling itself, like an old flag; and then that bud of a tail, about one inch long, if it could in any sense be said to be long, being as broad as long,—the mobility, the instantaneousness of that bud were very funny and surprising, and its expressive twinklings and winkings, the intercommunications between the eye, the ear, and it, were of the oddest and swiftest.

"Rab had the dignity and simplicity of great size; and having fought his way all along the road to absolute supremacy, he was as mighty in his own line as Julius Caesar or the Duke of Wellington, and had the gravity of all great fighters.

"You must have often observed the likeness of certain men to certain animals, and of certain dogs to men. Now, I never looked at Rab without thinking of the great Baptist preacher, Andrew Fuller. The same large, heavy, menacing, combative, sombre, honest countenance, the same deep, inevitable eye, the same look,—as of thunder asleep, but ready,—neither a dog or a man to be trifled with."

ONE of the latest books of travel is "A Ride to Khiva in Central Asia, by F. Burnaby of the Royal Horse Guards." Published by Harper and Brothers.

His sufferings from cold and hardships were very great. His object was to learn what Russia is doing in that quarter. He went expecting to find her steadily making her way towards the British possessions in India, and all he learned strengthened him in that view. The reader will think that another object was to write a book.

Our traveller had seen much of the world in other quarters, and was ready from the start for adventures of every sort. It is a book to be

rapidly glanced over; but not without due acknowledgments for glimpses at life under Mohammedan rule, and under conditions so widely different from our own. We quote some passages in regard to the horse of the Cossack. The war between Russia and Turkey has given more than usual prominence to both. He says:—

"The Kirghiz had taken advantage of the more benignant weather, and hundreds of horses were here and there to be seen picking up what they could find. In fact it is extraordinary how any of these animals manage to exist through the winter months, as the nomads hardly feed them with corn, trusting to the slight vegetation which exists beneath the snow. Occasionally the poor beasts perish by thousands, and a Tartar who is a rich man one week may find himself a beggar the next. This comes from the frequent snowstorms, when the thermometer sometimes descends to from 40 to 50 degrees below zero; but more often from some slight thaw taking place for perhaps a few hours. This is sufficient to ruin whole districts, for the ground becomes covered with an impenetrable coating of ice, and the horses simply die of starvation, not being able to kick away the frozen substance as they do the snow from the grass beneath their hoofs. No horses which I have ever seen are so hardy as those little animals, which are indigenous to the Kirghiz steppes.

"The Kirghiz never clothe their horses, even in the coldest winter. They do not even take the trouble to water them, the snow eaten by the animals supplying this want. Towards the end of the winter months the ribs of the poor beasts almost come through their sides; but once the snow disappears, and the rich vegetation which replaces it in the early spring comes up, the animals gain flesh and strength, and are capable of performing marches which many people in this country would deem impossible, a hundred-mile ride not being at all an uncommon occurrence in Tartary. Kirghiz horses are not generally well shaped, and cannot gallop very fast, but they can travel enormous distances without water, forage or halting. When the natives wish to perform any very long journey they generally employ two horses: on one they carry a little water in a skin, and some corn, while they ride the other, changing from time to time to ease the animals.

"It is said that a Kirghiz chief once galloped with a Cossack escort (on two horses) 200 miles in twenty-four hours, the path extending for a considerable distance over a mountainous and rocky district. The animals, however, soon recovered from the effects of the journey, although they were a little lame for the first few days.

"An extraordinary march was made by Count Bookh in May, 1870. The troops reached their quarters (Iebyska) on the sixth day, after a march of 266 miles over a desolate and arid country. The heat had been excessive, the thermometer sometimes reaching 117° Fahr. during the day, while the nights were cold and frosty.

"From the incidents which I have cited it will be at once seen that the Kirghiz horses yield to none in strength and endurance, and that a nation which is able to dispose of from 300,000 to 400,000 Cossacks, mounted upon steeds such as I have described, is a very formidable embodiment of military power."

From his own experience we quote one statement:—

"We had ridden 357 miles in exactly nine days and two hours, thus averaging about thirty-nine miles a day! At the same time it must be remembered that, with an interval of not more than nine days rest, my horse had previously carried me 500 miles. In London, judging by his size, he would have been put down as a Polo pony. In spite of the twenty stone he carried he had never been either sick or lame during the journey, and had galloped the last seventeen miles through the snow to Kasala in one hour and twenty-five minutes."

With a few words on camels we close our extracts:—

"Camels will only feed in the day-time, and the best plan is to march them as much as possible during the night. They walk very slowly and, as a rule, cannot go more than two miles and a third an hour. This is the average rate of a caravan; however, they walk a little faster at night than during the day, so it is always as well to halt at sunset and start at midnight, unloading the camels for about two hours in the day to feed. By this means the traveller ought to get sixteen hours per day, steady work, from his caravan, and march at least thirty-seven miles."

Horse Dentistry.

It is generally believed, even among the best horsemen in the country, that glanders is quite prevalent among horses. Many a valuable animal has been killed by direction of his owner because of an offensive discharge from the nostrils, which has been considered as a sure indication that the horse is affected with that dreaded disease—glanders. The fact is, cases of glanders are few and far between. C. D. House, the celebrated veterinary dentist, who is known by all horse breeders and owners of note from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, was in the city yesterday, and says that, in all his experience, he has never known of but two cases, although he has known of hundreds of instances when horses have been killed because they were supposed to be affected with this disease. The whole trouble arises from neglect of the teeth, and this alone causes more difficulty than any of the ailments to which horses are subject. The famous sire, "Rysdyk's Hambletonian," was killed by the toothache, and other valuable horses have died from the same cause. The offensive discharge from the nostrils, so closely resembling the discharge in cases of glanders, arises from the teeth, which, becoming detached, are forced up into the head and cause ulcers to form, which continue to increase in size until they burst, and the secretions escape from the nostrils. Bunches below the eyes and upon the face of a horse are nearly always the result of troublesome teeth, and many a horseman has noticed that these bunches disappear with the cessation of a discharge from the horse's nostrils, and form again soon after the discharge ceases.

Recently Mr. House operated upon the horses of the Hambletonian breeding stud, owned by Dr. Flagg, C. M. Dyer, Washburn and Vaughn, and W. G. Strong, pulling or cutting or filling the teeth of nearly every animal he examined. In one of the horse's mouths the wolf teeth were found to be entirely covered by the gum, and detached from the jaw, so that every time the bit was moved in the horse's mouth these teeth were turned, crowded and jammed into the gum, of course causing the horse to jump and run. Another case was found where the grinders had been worn rough and uneven, and were slightly displaced, so that the horse, in eating, was continually grinding away upon the inner lining of the mouth, keeping it constantly raw and painful, and of course making the beast cross and irritable. Still another case was where one of a colt's temporary teeth, after being partially forced from its place by the second teeth, had remained fastened by one fang, and in such a position as to grind continually upon the gum while the animal was feeding, and yet so nicely had the decaying tooth been lodged, that its presence was only detected by the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Several cases of inflammation of the gums were found, which were accounted for by the presence of tartar on the front teeth, which was readily removed. Mr. House's operations yesterday were closely watched by a large number of horsemen, and many who were unable to account for sensitive mouths in their own horses became satisfied that the trouble was with their teeth.

His method of operating is so simple that it astonishes many a horseman. He uses no gag, and the animal stands free, even without a head-

stall, this being his only method of operating. He claims that there are no vicious horses, but admits that there are vicious men who have made quiet horses cross and unmanageable. He has operated successfully upon such horses as "Edward Everett," probably the most vicious biter in the country; "Judge Fullerton," who frequently uses his teeth in any but a gentle manner; "Emperor," owned by S. D. Houghton of this city, who cannot be sponged out on the track; "Goldsmith Maid," "Smuggler," and in fact almost every horse of note in the country. The animals rather appear to like having their mouths worked upon, and Mr. House says he never had one attempt to bite him. He runs his hands and arms into their mouths freely, works away upon the sensitive parts without causing the horse to exhibit signs of pain or uneasiness. His work relieves suffering on the part of dumb animals, and makes them better servants.—*Worcester Spy.*

Moles and their Worm-stores.

The following article is copied from the Baltimore "Enquirer," by a subscriber in Baltimore, to whom this habit of the mole was unknown, and who was so much interested in it that she thought it might interest other readers of "Our Dumb Animals":—

"In a tract of meadow land, which lies below the level of a tidal river, and which is therefore preserved from being submerged by artificial embankments, the mole is not unfrequent, although he is regarded by the occupiers with great disfavor. In addition to his ordinary sin of making the grass land difficult to mow, he has an ugly trick of boring into the river walls, and by loosening the sods which hold these walls together, imperils the walls themselves. Mole-catchers are therefore in great request, and a few minutes spent in the company of one has taught me a lesson in the mole's history which was quite new to me. March is the mole's breeding month; and in preparation of young ones, stores of fresh meat, in the shape of worms, have been laid up under hills, larger than the ordinary mole hills, but in the open marsh, which an experienced eye readily recognizes. The mole-catcher (in whose company I found myself accidentally) is employed to poison moles, and the food in which he puts his poison is the common earth-worm. Sooner than spend his time in digging for those on the upland, he had come down to the marsh to rob the moles' larders, and hit on those with the sagacity of a terrier sniffing at a rabbit's burrow, and did not open a hill in vain when I was with him. He chose the largest hills, which were on the highest spot of the marsh. On opening one in my presence he laid bare a round cavity, the sides of which were beaten hard by the mole, so as to prevent the worms from attempting to pierce their way out. Inside there were nearly a quart of fine worms, quite free from any admixture of soil, each worm apparently tied up in a coil or knot, yet all alive. Upon being dragged out of this place in which they had been stored, the worms began to wriggle away; but the mole-catcher put them into a box he carried, and took away his prize. Is this habit of the mole generally known among naturalists? It seems to argue a reflective faculty, great as is in the beaver, that the mole should prepare places in which worms can be kept alive."

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

The Bee and the Dove.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A little bee fell into a brook. A dove saw him from above. She broke a small leaf from a tree and threw it to him. The bee swam toward it and safely helped himself out of the water. A short time after the same dove was quietly sitting on a tree when a hunter softly came up and took aim at her. He had already cocked his gun; the bee came and stung him in the hand. Puff! off went the gun aside. The dove flew away. To whom did she owe her life? M.

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, August, 1877.

Prize.

A PRIZE OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$500) will be paid by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the person or persons who shall do most to lessen the sufferings of animals in transportation by rail during the year which will end July 1, 1878; the same to be determined by judges yet to be named.

The object is wholly practical. It is not an offer for plans of what might be done, although all wise efforts must be in accordance with some plan; but for definite results, authenticated as the judges shall require.

It is not necessary to indicate ways in which the good desired can be best obtained; and the widest freedom is left to every competitor.

The proofs must be in the hands of the judges by August 1, 1878.

If, however, in the opinion of the judges, the good done does not warrant the payment of the full sum, the judges may divide the same, or pay any part thereof, as a majority of them shall think just; and whatever sum may then remain unappropriated, if any, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the general work of that society.

It is hoped and expected, that deserving claimants will appear and receive the full sum.

A. FIRTH, Secretary.

The names of the judges will be announced hereafter.

The Law.

There are friends of our cause who say, in substance, that the men and women who abuse animals now are beyond the reach of argument. "Their consciences are seared; might and right have become identical in their minds. Let them be brought into court that the public eye may be upon them; that their purses may be depleted by fines and their personal comforts lessened by imprisonment. Then will justice bid you God-speed."

While such unqualified statements of the state of public enlightenment seem to us not warranted by facts, here or elsewhere, and while we gladly acknowledge the immense good that has been done by the law, to trust alone to it would be to forget our history and to treat a weapon as a cause. The saving common-sense of a great majority has always seen this, and has shaped our policy accordingly. The majority of our members have known that all the moral influences now behind them are needed to uphold the law, and that if such agencies were neglected, or, still worse, if withdrawn, all hope of a future general and impartial enforcement of the law would end. They would, therefore, strengthen and intensify the public opinion which favors humane laws; create it where it does not actively exist; be ready for every new departure which promises it re-enforcements; and continually vitalize every agency, new or old, which touches the heart and instructs the mind. Whatever may happen, these duties must continue, we think, to rank first and highest.

But while recognizing as secondary other agencies, we would not do less, but more, in the enforcement of the laws, if we could. This should be done to lessen innocent and removable suffering; to teach the guilty that their ways can and will be made hard; and, also, because prosecutions are educational in their influence upon the multitude who can learn of them only through the public press, while they deepen the stamp of public reprobation upon the offenders.

Among these mighty moral agencies are the pulpit, school, newspaper, societies, addresses, art, and music.

Especially, at this time, does the suggestion of "Legions of Honor" among the pupils of the public schools deserve full consideration and hearty recognition. Names and details of organization are unimportant; but the good influence in the present and future of such a movement, if successful to any extent, can hardly be overstated.

The devoted President of our Society offers his services in its behalf, in any part of the State, without money and without price. We know he has reasons to present for the faith that is in him, which our educators would do well to hear.

Very much must, of course, depend upon the teachers. With their general co-operation, a new era in humane education may begin the present year. If they identify themselves with it at the beginning by taking the place which belongs to them as its leaders, their example will have more power than ever, on the side of mercy, of honor, of purity, and of all the qualities that form the highest manly and womanly character.

The Illinois Humane Society.

The June number of the "Humane Journal," organ of the "Illinois Society," comes to our table well edited, well filled, beautifully illustrated.

It is evident that the Illinois Society mean business. On page four we find, under the head of "One Month's Work," that the co-operation of the mayor and chief of police has been secured, and the city police have been instructed to interfere in every case of cruelty to animals coming to their knowledge, the effect of which has been that within the month they have prosecuted and reported more cases than in the whole year previous.

Copies of the "Humane Journal" have been sent to each member of the police of the city, and to every newspaper of the State.

Printed instructions "how to proceed" have been placed in all the police stations, and are now being placed in hotels, depots, livery stables, meat markets and other public places.

Another officer has been employed to do duty in the city; a large number of chicken-fighters have been prosecuted; upwards of forty abandoned and crippled animals have been relieved from suffering; and during the month the "Humane Journal" has been introduced into thirteen new Sunday-schools.

Looking further, we find an account of the recent state law, obtained, we believe, principally through the influence of Hon. J. C. Dore, by which two officers are employed and paid by the State \$1,200 each per annum, to see that animals are properly fed and kindly treated at the stock yards. Also, a portrait and brief account of Mr. H. C. Goodrich, treasurer

and director of the society, through whose aid and encouragement eight drinking-fountains for animals have been erected in the city. In another column, under the head of "Honorable Mention," we find the names of various policemen who have, during the month, actively aided in enforcing the laws for the protection of animals.

It is a great satisfaction to those of us who knew the condition of things, both at the stock yards and in the streets of Chicago, before Messrs. Dore, Sharp and others succeeded in obtaining the passage of laws and formation of a society there, to read of this good work now being done, particularly at the stock yards, where millions of animals are now annually saved from great suffering.

The Chicago Society occupies one of the most important fields in the country.

We are glad that it has enlisted the sympathy of so many influential men, and that its "Humane Journal" is so ably conducted.

We have one suggestion for friend Landon to consider in his "Journal"; viz., to elect, at the next annual meeting, on the board of directors, about a dozen of the best women of Chicago.

We have tried the experiment in Massachusetts, and know whereof we speak. G. T. A.

Bleeding Calves.

Unlike beating, overdriving and overloading, this is a form of cruelty that is done in private. For this reason it is more difficult of detection and led our directors in April last to offer a reward of twenty dollars "to any person who shall furnish evidence which shall lead to the conviction" of any guilty party.

One claimant for the reward has appeared and been paid. He was the complainant in the case.

The defendant was O. H. Perry, of Pepperell, Mass. He was tried at Ayer before District Judge Wallace on the 30th of June, pleaded guilty, and released on the payment of the costs, which amounted to five dollars and fifteen cents.

The readers of "Our Dumb Animals" will share in the surprise that so trifling a penalty should have been inflicted; but conviction must be a shameful experience to any man of ordinary sensibility, even where family ties do not compel the innocent to bear some part of the pain and dishonor.

We improve the occasion to remind the purchasers of white veal that when they refuse to buy it there will be nobody found to bleed the calves. We do not presume to apportion the responsibility of the two parties; but if a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, is equally guilty with the thief, we do not see how the buyer of such veal, who knows how veal is made white, can be freed from equal guiltiness with him who committed the abominable offence.

By an oversight the notice of the reward did not require the person who had the needed evidence to furnish it "to the officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." That was the intention. We now invite all who have any facts on this subject to make them known to our officers, who will be glad to act in any case when the proof shall warrant action. And whenever conviction shall follow, the reward will be promptly paid.

MANY of our departed benefactors are among those "who have left no memorial." A record of their lives, however brief, ought, we think, to be found in "Our Dumb Animals." Will friends furnish it?

We welcome one such testimony in this number, over the well known initials S. M., to Miss Silvester, of Leicester, Mass.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS was held at 96 Tremont Street, Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

Present: Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Johnson, Miss A. Wigglesworth, and Messrs. Angell and Firth.

The record of the May meeting was read and approved.

The action of the Finance Committee in the case of one of the agents of the society was approved.

The fact of many calls from citizens of towns, asking the society to send to each town one of its agents who shall observe for himself and then institute legal proceedings in the cases of cruelty that come under his observation, was considered. It is currently reported that many people on the spot in these cases are not willing to do this, either because they do not care to get the enmity of cruel neighbors, or they fear retaliation in the form of fire or personal violence. It was suggested,—

1. That the moral support of a committee of ladies in towns where active societies do not exist should be secured.

2. That agents ought to be sent as desired as far as practicable.

3. That country agents ought to have the additional stimulus of some part of the fines.

The latter subject was referred to a committee, who are to consider and report to the Finance Committee, to which was given full power to act. It was—

Voted, That the deposit of the five hundred dollars, received of Miss A. Wigglesworth, in the Provident Institution for Savings, Boston, in the name of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the prize to be paid to whomsoever shall do most to lessen cruelty in the transportation of animals, is approved.

It having been stated that a friend desires to make a gift to the society, with the condition of receiving interest thereon during his or her life, it was—

1. *Voted*, That this society will be glad to receive gifts in money from friends who may attach the conditions of the society safely investing and paying all the interest it receives thereon to the donor during his or her life.

2. *Voted*, That if these conditions shall not be satisfactory to any friend, the Directors would respectfully invite an interview on the subject with any officer of this society whom such friend may select.

3. *Voted*, That the result of any such consultation shall be made by such officer at the next regular meeting of the Directors held thereafter; or to a special meeting called for the purpose, if said officer shall think one necessary.

The receipts and expenses in the month of June were presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

A report of the destination of extra numbers of "Our Dumb Animals," sent in answer to the offer in the July number, was made, showing that 2,500 have been sent.

In regard to the placards to travellers in horse cars (a copy of which may be seen in another column), the superintendents of the Metropolitan, South Boston and Highland horse railways have signified their readiness to put the placards in their cars. The placards are also in the passenger stations of the Boston steam railroads, and are to be put into leading hotels.

The reward for bleeding calves it was voted to amend, by adding after "evidence," the words "to a prosecuting officer of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which shall enable him to obtain the conviction of any one guilty, etc."

The investment of \$2,300 of the permanent Fund of the society, by its Trustees, in United States government 4½ per cent. bonds, was approved. Also, the sale of a \$500 bond, the proceeds to be put at interest in the Provident Institution for Savings until it has reached the value of \$1,000 in accordance with the condition of the giver, was approved.

Also, that a United States bond of \$1,000, received from the executors of a donor, be kept in the Fund.

Prosecutions and Complaints.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in 1868. From the first it has been both a law-enforcing organization, and an educational agency. Elsewhere we have said something on the relative value of law and moral influences. We have lately looked over its reports in order to learn how much of its work, as a prosecuting society, has been recorded, and we give below the totals. The many cases in this city and throughout the State in which warnings and kindly counsel have been given by our agents and members to violators of the law, and which were effectual in removing the causes of their complaints, were, of course, never noted. What also has been prevented by the presence of our agents and the organization behind them, can never be known. Nor need we do more here than refer to the marked change in public opinion, in regard to the abuse of animals, which has taken place since 1868, and which, like the atmosphere, penetrates and works unseen everywhere.

No reports from country agents were made before 1872.

If our readers will co-operate with our officers in prosecuting and convicting future offenders who shall come under their observation, this year, 1877, will bring a great increase in the number of convictions.

Total number of complaints investigated and prosecuted by the agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, from April, 1868, to July 1, 1877, which have been reported to the Secretary's office of that Society.

For beating,	1,521
overworking,	427
overloading,	1,405
overdriving,	1,118
driving when lame and galled,	3,428
" diseased,	934
depriving of food,	2,272
abandoning,	576
torturing,	939
cruelty in transportation,	255
defective streets,	49
general cruelty,	3,121
	16,045
Of the foregoing there were prosecuted,	1,783
Of which there were—	
Convicted,	1,469
Acquitted,	241
Not found,	35
Warrants returned without service,	12
Not pros'd,	26
	1,783
Animals killed,	1,165
Taken from work,	1,565

One of Our Benefactors.

SARAH SPRAGUE SILVESTER,

Late of Leicester, Mass., was born in that town, March 7, 1800; and died there June 25, 1875. She was the youngest of the children of Peter Silvester, third of the name in Leicester, and of Mary (Sprague) Silvester, daughter of Joseph Sprague. Both her parents were born in the year 1755. The father was, before marriage, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was at Saratoga at the capture of Burgoyne. He was a poor man, inclined to be saving of his little store, and joined himself to the society of Friends in the town, avowedly to escape "the minister tax." The children grew up in frugal habits, and often fared hardly, and as early as possible began the work of self-support. At her father's death, Sarah's share of his estate was about five hundred dollars, which was somewhat increased several years later on the division of a brother's property who died leaving no family. Her early experiences and constant labors did not make her penurious nor indifferent to others' needs, but they induced habits of severe economy; and she never allowed herself, until during the last few years of her life, anything which savored of indulgence or luxury. The mother was of an affectionate and gentle nature, intelligent and winning and is still remembered, by those who as children went to her house, for her helpful words and deeds. After reaching mature years she became subject to aberrations of mind, which sometimes were of long continuance; but she always lived at home, patient and harmless, and was ministered to with constant affection, especially by her oldest daughter Phebe, who, as was also the case with Sarah, never married.

Mrs. Silvester's father, as already said, was Joseph Sprague, who came to Leicester, from Malden, probably about 1745. He had this distinction, such as it was, among the hard-working farmers of the town, that he owned a slave,—a negro named Jethro, to which the surname of Sprague was commonly added. This slave was deaf and dumb, but quick of apprehension and able to communicate much by signs, gestures, etc., to those who knew him. He is said to have been very hardly worked, and very indifferently cared for by his master. Mrs. Silvester, who, as a child, had grown up in the family with Jethro, esteemed and pitied him; and what she told her children about him made a deep impression on their minds. They learned to feel for the sufferings and wrongs of the friendless, and a spirit of kindly humanity became a marked characteristic of the family. Some of them through life considered it their especial duty to befriend colored people, in atonement for the wrong done by their mother's father to poor deaf and dumb Jethro. The youngest son, Oliver, was, during his life, a contributor to anti-slavery work, and afterwards to the Freedmen's Aid Society; and his widow continued to do likewise, in part from respect to him. An older son, William, was one of the first in town to respond to the efforts for the abolition of capital punishment.

She who is more particularly the subject of this notice lived an uneventful life. It was a life of constant industries, full of the simple charities and sympathies of old-fashioned New England neighborhoods; and we may say, in her was no guile. She fully shared the spirit of humanity which was the mother's best and most precious bequest to her children; and she did what she could to fulfil the law of love. A few years ago she took upon herself the considerable task of collecting into one neat and well arranged lot, in the new cemetery of the town, the remains of father, mother, brothers and sisters, and placed neat white stones to mark the several graves. Finding, as she drew towards the close of life, that she would leave a little property unused, she left by will the larger half of it to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This was no whim or sudden fancy, but a natural and consistent act, logically following what had gone before.

S. M.

Correspondence.

"The subscription of five dollars was a donation. The giver meant it as an expression of good-will from an old gentleman of eighty-nine years, who has always been a great friend to dumb animals. He has owned, most of those years, a dog and a horse, and has appreciated their fidelity, sagacity and affection."

"I think the music in the 'Dumb Animals' is of great value."

"I call your attention to the importance of having an agent at Nantasket Beach on Sunday. Teams, heavily laden from other towns are continually passing *en route* for the shore. Recently one passed, with nine men, drawn by one horse, urged at the greatest possible speed. I do not know that the authorities can interfere, and few citizens seem to have the moral courage to do it."

"I saw a large open box at the Boston and Maine depot in Boston, this morning, containing a very handsome dog. On the box was written: 'This is dog Joe. Please give him water. You may be a dog yourself some time.'"

"I, thankfully received the papers you sent, and am reading them with great interest. One who has outraged law and the feelings of society should be brought to a just account, while wrongful accusations should be disregarded. Care is necessary on this point, and care was shown by you in this case."

"I am much interested in the notice of an animal trap which has recently been patented by a Massachusetts man. For a long time it has seemed possible and very desirable that humane traps should be substituted for the instruments of torture in use at present. Why not have a trap arranged that will kill these animals instantly, rather than hold them in torture for many hours at a time? I am quite curious to know if the new trap be made with any consideration for the animal's speedy death? I also see that a man has brought to Boston, for purposes of amusement, trained dogs, and as I have been told that dogs that are put up for public entertainment are often trained to their tricks through cruel treatment, I would like to be satisfied as to the truth of this matter, if such a thing can be accomplished."

It is very unpleasant to believe that, in this connection, all menageries are reprehensible because the animals therein are subjected to great barbarity at times when they assume sufficient savageness to endanger the lives of those who have them in charge. It seems to me that at least we have a right to question by what right men can justify themselves in caging wild beasts, and having by constraint and continual annoyance fretted them into a state of desperate rage, proceed to lacerate and torture them in order to control them, as the saying is. If an animal is goaded by his unnatural life to frenzy, why murder him by slow degrees because he will not cower before any and every puny human being who comes within his range? Is it not more a sign of old-fashioned barbarity than of any increase of interest in natural history? I question if there are so very many steps between the elephant, goaded and wounded, and burned and thrown, because he loses his temper with his master, who probably has misunderstood him, and the teased bull in the Spanish bull-fights."

"Some friends of mine in Valparaiso, Chili, S. A., are desirous to form a society there for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and ask me to send them copies of the laws of the societies here and as many reports, papers, etc., as I can procure on the subject. My friend, Mr. Sellers, President of the Pennsylvania Society, has sent me their laws and reports, papers, etc. Knowing your society to be active and successful, I beg that you will

send to me a set of your laws, reports, papers, etc., such as you can spare, to send to Chili, where such a society is as much required as in any place I know of in the world. The abominable treatment of horses and mules I have often witnessed in Chili and Peru was enough to rend the heart of any one of humane feeling."

"I will refund any expense you may be put to in sending me the papers you can spare."

Of course the documents and papers were promptly sent to the State of New York as desired.—[Ed.]

From a railway superintendent in regard to treatment of stock on his road:—

"Yours of 21st inst. at hand. I have given instructions to-day in regard to this matter, and shall be glad to hear from you if the rule is being disregarded, but I believe you will see an improvement so far as our stock train is concerned."

In answer to a remittance sent for an agent who had rendered the society gratuitous services under circumstances of personal trial, and who was reported to be dangerously sick and in need, the lady who kindly acted for the society says:—

"The check was received, and I paid its amount to our agent. I found him very weak; he could only whisper the thanks he wished to give for being remembered in his affliction. It was, indeed, a ray of comfort. His face brightened and his strength revived. I thank the Finance Committee for their prompt action."

"I noticed your offer of packages of your paper for distribution. I would gladly distribute them in the schools of the country towns and among the 'Band of Hope'—about 500 in number—as many as you feel inclined to send. Our city missionary here will aid us in this work. I will, of course, pay all express charges on arrival."

Fountains.

DUNSTABLE.—"The citizens of Dunstable have put in a drinking-fountain for horses, etc., in the centre of their town."

We are always glad to make note of pleasant facts like the above.—[Ed.]

MARLBOROUGH.—"One of our humane and enterprising citizens, Edward L. Bigelow, Esq., has placed a stone watering-trough in the main street, which has contributed very much to the comfort of horses passing through our streets."

From Agents.

"No case of prosecution last month; but several were investigated."

"I have always made it a point to remonstrate with the offenders whenever I have seen abuse in any form, and it has always proved all that was necessary."

"In many cases I had only to forbid working the horses, when they were taken off. In fact, two have not been on a team since. The course I have taken has been a lesson to others. Many of our people have thanked me and said I did just right."

"I have investigated the cat story, and can find no foundation for it. It was told by ———, a limb of Satan not yet nine years of age, and who has been sent since to one of the State schools."

"I think it would be advisable for you to write a letter of warning, in pretty strong language, to ———, who is a teamster and stable-keeper. I have no special case against him, but he is unmerciful to his horses, and a letter may do much good."

"I know that the influence of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is felt all through this town, and many thoughtless and cruel wretches are kept from beating and abusing their horses from fear of the same."

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in June.

Whole number of complaints, 138; viz., Beating, 17; overworking, 9; driving when lame and galled, 25; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 10; abandoning, 3; torturing, 20; driving when diseased, 15; cruelly transporting, 4; defective streets, 1; general cruelty, 34.

Remedied without prosecution, 38; warnings issued, 37; not substantiated, 46; not found, 6; prosecuted, 10; convicted, 8; under investigation, 1.

Animals killed, 35; temporarily taken from work, 26.

FINES.

Police Courts.—Chelsea, \$50; Somerville, \$5.

District Court.—Central Middlesex, \$2.

Municipal Court.—Boston (2 cases), \$40.

Witness fees, \$19.50.

Fines, \$97; fees, \$19.50. Total, \$116.50.

BY COUNTRY AGENTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1877.

Whole number of complaints, 448; viz., Beating, 36; overloading, 51; overdriving, 37; working when lame or galled, 109; working when diseased, 40; not providing food or shelter, 40; torturing, 20; abandoning, 25; general cruelty, 90.

Not substantiated, 28; remedied without prosecution, 404; prosecuted, 16; convicted, 13; animals killed, 43; temporarily taken from work, 33.

Receipts by the Society in June.

[All sums of money received by the Society during the past month appear in this column, with the names, so far as known, of the persons giving or paying the same. If remittances or payments to us or our agents are not acknowledged in this column, parties will please notify the Secretary at once, in which case they will be acknowledged in the next paper. Donors are requested to send names or initials with their donations.]

FINES.

Michael Johnson, \$50; William Reynolds, \$20; John F. Jackson, \$20; Patrick Coughlan, \$5; J. H. Worthen, \$2. Total, \$97.

Witness fees, \$19.50.

MEMBERS.

Five Dollars Each.

George Fera, Rev. Samuel May, C. T. Wood, Mrs. O. Norcross, Miss C. H. Clarke. Total, \$25.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Winterport Society, \$25; Mrs. H. B. Williams, \$40; Cumberland County Society, \$6; J. Briggs, \$1.50; Dr. Dio Lewis, \$14.85; E. Brimhurst, \$6; Z. Bonnet, \$5; W. H. Evelett, \$3; E. R. Simonds, \$2.48; A. Firth, \$2; C. French, 50 cents; M. E. L'Honniedieu, \$2. Total, \$108.33.

One Dollar Each.

R. W. Stackpole, G. Stevens, J. Capen, S. W. Bowles, J. A. Palmer, W. Whiting, T. C. Caldwell, C. A. Gilmore, L. Norcross, S. C. Pierce, E. G. Berry, R. C. Hall, J. W. Austin, C. H. Peck, W. E. Gilmore, O. Frary, J. Gibbons, W. D. Peck, J. R. Tatam, J. E. Hathaway, J. Young, F. J. Gough, W. H. Wheeler, J. L. Stanton, S. Weld, E. C. Goodwin, S. A. Hayward, S. J. Minot, P. Fish, Nichols & Fletcher, J. C. Brame, J. W. Brame, J. W. Blake, S. B. Cone, W. A. Robinson, A. Allen, W. F. Parrott, A. A. Reed, Jr., E. H. Stroud, W. H. Ford, G. F. Richardson, A. McCall, S. Nickerson, J. A. Bacon, P. O'Connor, P. Bonney, G. F. Colburn, A. DeJamon, V. Perkins, J. Nesmith, J. H. Whitman, E. Thompson, J. S. Phillips, E. B. Lincoln, C. G. Green, E. G. Cope, J. T. Gause, J. P. C. Winslip, S. P. Adams, W. T. Carlton, Miss Russell, S. S. Gardner, A. V. Lynde, H. E. Ware, C. Emerson, Miss Dail, A. Clarke, H. L. Lawrence, M. A. Molineux, J. E. Ridgeway, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, C. A. Mason, A. Carter, L. P. Frost, L. Cutter, S. A. Smith, I. Willett, J. A. Newbould, W. G. Perry, S. K. Gilman, C. B. Hoyt, N. Canterbury, A. W. Pollard, F. M. Robinson, M. Merrill, J. Osgood, A. Pray, Dr. G. N. Thompson, M. H. Hilles, H. Day, R. Lynch, G. Woodman, M. E. Dearborn, E. Packard, W. B. Callender, G. L. Gill, M. M. Rankin, T. Gardner, S. Crowell, L. F. Billings, Z. J. Belt, H. M. S. J. Rice, E. Dana, C. E. Cram, E. H. Reed, W. Sterling, L. Sayles, D. W. Rogers, B. F. Knowles, B. Gates, H. Josselyn, R. Hobble, E. B. Hilles, J. P. Knowles, D. Putnam, E. R. Brewer, W. Nye, J. H. Jones, G. Newhall, J. J. Pickering, C. L. Howland, C. A. Firth, O. Plympton, M. R. Dennis, E. Betts, M. Betts, H. A. Cooke, B. Hinckley. Total, \$128.

DONATIONS.

E. A. Grothusen, \$2; A. Friend, \$1; C. H. Blaney, \$1; O. Plympton, \$1. Total, \$5.

Total receipts in June, \$382.83.

Street Horse Cars.

One of the hard necessities for the horses attached to horse cars is, the starting of the cars after the many unnecessary stops which are made to leave or take passengers. While there continues a strong rivalry between different car companies for business; or, where that does not exist, while imperative demands are made by passengers to be left or taken where they choose, no regular stopping-places for the cars are likely to be fixed. The ladies of the Women's Branch Society of the Philadelphia Society to Prevent Cruelty have, however, sought a partial remedy by appealing to all travellers to stop the cars at street-crossings only; knowing that if this were done generally, the number of stops would be reduced, probably, one-half.

It was fairly assumed that the present habit had grown up, in part, for want of thought, and that when the objections to it were considered, it would be changed to that extent by all considerate persons. But, whatever the immediate results, there can be no doubt of the duty of beginning now to reform our custom in this respect. Those of us who believe that steam is to take the place of horses at no distant day, do not see in that a reason for neglecting this another hour. Our Massachusetts Society has had printed upon a placard the following suggestion, and three leading railway companies in Boston have already notified us that a place will be found for it in all their cars.

Will all our friends set the example it commends? And will they ask their neighbors and friends to do the same?

"The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals respectfully suggests to all persons who use horse cars, that if they stop them at street-crossings only, it will be a great saving to the horses by lessening the number of starts.

"Boston, July 2, 1877."

Music.

We are indebted for the Duet in this paper to the "Fourth Music Reader," prepared by Messrs. Sharland, Eichberg and other gentlemen for public schools, and published by Messrs. Ginn & Heath of this city. We desire to thank each and all of the gentlemen named for their free permission to use any pieces from their admirable music books in "Our Dumb Animals." If such selections shall induce any of our readers to acquaint themselves with the music and words of these books; or if our hearty commendation of them shall lead any to do so, we are sure they will not regret it.

The Dog Law in Boston.

Boston has deliberated long, but her committees in charge of the subject have aimed to do the best the law permits. One excellent feature of the first plan provided that all dogs should be kept three days after their capture, in order that owners who desired might claim them; but the city solicitor has decided that the city cannot legally do this. It may seize only to kill. This shows the necessity of a change in the law, in this respect at least, and every lover of dogs and of justice will unite in asking the change at the hands of the next legislature.

The city has now employed Mr. Al. Watts, a dog fancier and a lover of dogs, to take up all the unlicensed dogs found at large, and he will begin on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The work is to be done in the early mornings, when dogs with homes will usually be in them. The dogs will be captured by a scoop of the kind used so successfully in Philadelphia. A poison which he says will take life in about five seconds will be used by Mr. Watts.

Of course much will depend upon the judgment and character of the men employed; but the arrangement seems as unobjectionable as the duty required permits.

It will be observed that no muzzles are required, and that the fullest liberty remains for all dogs which are licensed.

Circus Horses and Mules.

An officer of the Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals warns people against buying horses and mules from O'Brien's Circus. It is believed that animals with the glanders have been so sold.

Legions of Honor.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in imitation of a "Branch" of the Pennsylvania Society, at a meeting of the directors, held June 20, inaugurated a movement looking to the organization of "Legions of Honor," among the children of our public schools, for the protection of animals. The plan is similar to those in successful operation in France.

Then is given details of the proposed movement, when the article proceeds:—

This, in brief, is the plan outlined of the new movement among the young of Massachusetts and other States. During the year, George T. Angell, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Society, will visit gratuitously the high schools of the State, to aid in establishing these "Legions." He also proposes to address teachers, clergymen and other influential audiences, to quicken and arouse public sentiment, in favor of this movement. This work seems timely, and in accord with the efforts being made to purify and elevate the government of our country. Is it not wise to unite in such endeavors as will tend to purify and elevate the character of the nation through its youth?

Who are better prepared to sympathize with and aid this noble work than the educators of the land? A single fact emphasizes the importance of inculcating such principles as are to be the basis of these organizations. Out of twelve hundred convicts in the Auburn (N. Y.) State Prison, nearly four hundred have been graduates of high schools. The future of our national character and subsequent greatness demands the highest and best culture of the boys and girls of our public schools. "To maintain the right at all times" implies humane education, and a knowledge of the laws which govern the relations we sustain to the lower orders of creation, as well as the obligations we are under to benefit and bless mankind.

Without entering more fully into the details of the proposed plan, we earnestly commend the principles announced, and sincerely hope the good work will have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the noble body of enlightened educators of America.—*New England Journal of Education.*

Manners and Morals.

"Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

"How far is systematic instruction in manners and morals practicable in our schools?" is a question I some time since saw proposed in the "Journal."

In my estimation, while the external form—a sort of *dancing-master's* style of good manners—may be inculcated by precept to a certain extent in our schools, or otherwise, the internal grace and nicety of perception and observance that imparts such a charm to truly cultured society is too subtle an essence to be embodied in dogmatic rules, and can only be acquired by habitual social intercourse with those who through long association with persons of refinement, have become, as it were, "to the manner born." Thus through the daily intercourse with instructors who are of polite breeding themselves, pupils may acquire a more correct standard for good manners without a single formal rule being instituted for their observance than can be inculcated by the most talented and painstaking, but *socially* uncultivated teacher, by precept and rule alone, however accurately these may be defined and rigidly enforced.

Then, again, in order to impart good morals with effect to their pupils, school teachers must themselves profess good morals, for in spite of any external cloaking of their true character, children are imbued by nature with an instinct, a sort of unexplainable *freemasonry*, that enables them to detect without effort the secret springs and motives that prompt the actions of those with whom they are in daily and hourly intercourse, whether parents, school teachers or others, and to mould their own characters from the internal

side of the pattern set before them, rather than the external, be it for good or for evil.

Innumerable instances might be adduced to prove the soundness of this truism. Before the general introduction of the spinning-jenny and power-loom, I used to employ scores, and I may say hundreds, of families to spin and weave on single hand-spinning wheels and hand-loom in their own homes, which were widely scattered over Washington County in Rhode Island. I soon learned by experience that "blood would tell" almost invariably, and that there were families of certain genealogies who always returned me the full weight of wool or yarns I trusted with them to spin or weave, however low and degraded might be their position in life; whilst on the other hand there were families of other genealogies who would always return short weight, whatever might be their external exhibit of honesty and respectability. How often do we hear people marvel at certain highly exemplary and even religious fathers being cursed with prodigate sons! For one, so far as my experience and observation extend, I would, in a majority of such cases, rather trust to the son's reckless conduct whereby to divine the internal character of his parent, than I would to the latter's own external demeanor, especially if his occupation be of a kind that renders an outward conformity with moral or religious precepts an imperative necessity to ensure success in his calling.

In an especial manner I would have our school teachers to be deeply imbued with the divine attribute of sympathy,—sympathy that extends not only to our own immediate relatives and friends, but which regards with tenderness every creature on God's earth, not excepting the meanest reptile or insect. I would have them to teach their pupils, by both precept and example, not only to avoid inflicting wanton or unnecessary suffering on any of the brute creation, but to endeavor to add to their enjoyment of life as much as lies within their power. True kindness and sympathy exert an influence that it is hard for the most ferocious natures, whether of man or beast, to resist, and we may depend upon it that school teachers whose every-day life and intercourse with their pupils are pervaded with these heaven-born elements, will never have to resort to corporal or violent punishment to maintain order in their schools.

THOMAS R. HAZARD.

—*Providence Journal.*

VAUCLUSE, R. I.

Two Dogs of High Degree Impounded.

It is thought that the dog-catchers are pushing their zeal to excess when they steal the mayor's dog, and Mr. Bergh's dog, too. The "mayor's dog" is rather the property of the office than of the occupant. He had been in the license office a number of years. Mayors came and mayors went, but he stayed on till spirited away on Friday by the dog-catcher, all dogs being equal before the law, and none having the right to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness. The City Hall janitor called at the pound on Saturday, but could not find the missing animal. Mr. Bergh lost a Spitz. Mr. Bergh has a peculiarly tender feeling for the Spitzes. He says they are much maligned, and are no more mad than he is. The dog-catcher, however, certainly was of the opinion that this particular Spitz should not be at large, and so carried him to the pound, from which ignoble place he was redeemed on Saturday evening.

On Saturday 758 dogs, counting puppies, were drowned. Their places were quickly filled by 524 new-comers. The total number received during the week was 2,058; total number drowned, 1,500 nearly. About 30 have been redeemed, and one or two have been sold. There has been paid to the dog-catchers \$617.70.

SAVING TO GIVE.—Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness; the last without the first begets prodigality.—*W. Penn.*

Our Dumb Animals.

Bird, Flowers, and Brook.

From the "Fourth National Music Reader," published by Ginn Brothers, Boston.

L. LENZ.

Andante poco mosso.
dolce.
pp
cres.

1. Up in the tree so high,
2. Down in the valley sweet,
3. Sprightly the babbling brook,
4. Do you the giver know,

Sing - ing so fine, Sing - ing so fine, That people far and near,
With col - ors bright, With col - ors bright; All those who pass your way,
Nour - ish their growth, Nour - ish their growth; Joy to all living things,
Treas - ures on earth, treas - ures on earth? Praised be the mighty God,

A lit - tle bird I spy,
Thou sands of flowers I greet,
Flows in - to ev - ry nook,
Who bade them all to grow,

Sweet song of thine, Sweet song of thine.
What love - ly sight, What lovely sight!
Where - er it flows, Where - er it flows.
To all give birth, To all gave birth.

All love to come and hear
Can not forbear to say:
Comfort and food it brings,
Who by the precious word
Sweet song of
What lovely
Where - er it
To all gave

1. 2. 3.

UPON a moderate calculation, I think I have heard, in my time, 1,320 sermons, and I do not recollect that in any one of them I ever heard the slightest allusion made to the conduct of men towards animals. I think that it would not have been a wasteful expenditure of exhortation if in two per cent. of these sermons the humane treatment of animals had been the main subject of the discourse.—*Helps.*

"I SHOULD have answered, yesterday, your noble and kind letter, had not my attention been employed in forcing a lazy, cruel farmer to shoot a miserable horse which was rotting alive in front of my house, and superintending its death by one of my own bullets. What an awful, wonderful thing a violent death is, even in a dumb beast!"—*Life of Canon Kingsley.*

THE different species of birds are estimated at 6,000.

The different species of fishes will probably reach 10,000.

The different species of reptiles will probably reach 2,000.

There are 250,000 species of living animals.

A Perfect Song.

Oh! had I but the power
To set the proper words
To all your glorious melodies,
My sweet-voiced birds!

When words and dainty music
Would each to each belong,
Together we might give the world
A perfect song! —*Evening Post.*

A HIGHLAND game-keeper, when asked why a certain terrier, of singular pluck, was so much more solemn than the other dogs, said, "O, sir, life's full o' sairiousness to him,—he just never can get enuff o' fechtin'!" (fighting).—*Dr. Brown.*

Form of Bequest of Personal Property.

I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the sum of _____ dollars, for the uses of said corporation.

Form of Devise of Real Property.

I give and devise unto the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (here insert the description of the property). To have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever.

Our Dumb Animals.

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